June 6, 1771. NUMB. 2215.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

To the PRINTERS.

GENTLEMEN,

BEING lately in a Merchant's Store in this City, and hearing a remarkable Diſcourſe between him and ſome of his Cuſtomers, I could ſcarce refrain from recollecting a few Particulars, and placing them in the Form of a Dialogue; which, as it is intended to divert all, rather than offend any, I ſhould be glad you would publiſh, when a vacant Place offers, in your uſeful and entertaining Gazette.

MERCHANT.

WELL, Neighbours, I have received a very good Aſſortment of Merchandize, and ſhall be pleaſed to ſerve you at the moſt reaſonable Rates.

Cuſtomers. Where is your Invoice?----We deſire to ſee that if you pleaſe.

Merchant. I beg to be excuſed; I can ſell my Goods without the Invoice, they are already marked.

Cuſtomers. Aye, but we want to know the Coſt of the Goods, if you will tell us that, we will take your Word for it, without ſeeing the Invoice.

Merchant. We did not uſe to deal in this Manner, pray why do you expect it now? It is a Method I do not underſtand, and cannot comply with.

Cuſtomers. We do expect to know the Coſt of each Article, and if you will not inform us, we ſhall go to ſome that will.

Merchant. Slaviſh indeed; let you ſee the Invoice, pick out the very beſt of my Goods, the cheapeſt bought, put your own Prices upon them, and leave every Article which you know will ſcarcely bring the Coſt;---let others do what they will, I cannot ſubmit to ſuch a Practice.

One of the Cuſtomers. Oh, I have heard that there are ſome Merchants ſelling their Goods for the Coſt; I have been looking for ſuch, and I believe I have found ſome of them.

Merchant. Very good. Let them work from the Beginning of the Year to the End of it for nothing; let them hire Stores, pay Clerks Wages, maintain their Families, &c. with their old Stock, if they pleaſe; but methinks they ſhould at leaſt be allowed ſomething for the Riſque they run of Fire, or other Accidents, for in caſe any Thing of that Sort ſhould happen, where are they then? They muſt loſe Stock and Block it ſeems to me.

The ſame Cuſtomer. All this is nothing to us, we are for buying our Goods as low as it is poſſible, the Conſequences we have nothing to do with.

Merchant. Pray, Neighbours, have not you and I dealt together heretofore without any Difficulty, and have not you been generally ſatisfied in our Dealings?

Cuſtomers. Yes, we have been as well ſatisfied in our Dealings with you, as with any other Man, and ſhould be glad to continue our Cuſtom to you, if things were upon the old Footing.

Merchant. Well, but if ſome People are ſelling at the Coſt, by the ſame Rule, there may be ſome that will ſell for leſs than the Coſt; if ſo, how can you be ſatisfied till you have found them out?

Cuſtomers. Why really, to tell you the Truth, we are not better ſatisfied now than we uſed to be when the Merchant had a moderate living Profit on his Goods, and, upon the whole, it would be more agreeable to us if that was generally the Caſe, and all the Merchants ſold on the ſame Terms; we really are not better ſatisfied now than we uſed to be.

Merchant. I believe it indeed, and I think you deſerve Credit for this ingenuous Confeſſion.

Knocking at the Door.------Pleaſe to walk in.

How do you do, Sir? I am ſorry I have to inform you, as one of my Creditors, that I am much preſſed by ſome of them for Money, and I cannot pay, I muſt have Time, or elſe you muſt take what I have, and divide it amongſt you.

Merchant. Bad News really. I expected ſomething better. Has any cunning Man obtained a Bond and Judgment to ſweep off all, or are we likely to fare alike?

Inſolvent. No, Sir; I aſſure you I have not given a Bond and Judgment, and I think that a bad Man, who will pay one Creditor in Preference to another, and I would deſpiſe the Man, who, knowing my Difficulties, would aſk ſuch a Preference.

Merchant. I wiſh every inſolvent Debtor, that I have been concerned with, had been of the ſame Sentiments;---go to the other Creditors, and if they agree, I am very willing to give Time.

Addreſſing himſelf to his Cuſtomers. Now, Neighbours, what do you think of our Buſineſs? Is not all this enough to ſicken a Dry Goods Trader?

Cuſtomers. We think it is indeed; we wiſh you better Luck; good bye to you.

Now, to make a few Remarks in Conſequence of this Dialogue, I ſhall juſt add; it appears to me, that there is a mutual Diſſatisfaction, both on the Part of the Merchant, as well as among his Cuſtomers, on Account of the new Faſhion Method of Trading before ſpecified; to remedy which Evil, a Propoſal occurs to me, which I leave to the Judgment of thoſe concerned. Let there be a general Meeting of the Merchants, at which if they will determine to ſell all their Goods for Five or Ten per Cent. leſs than prime Coſt, and will ſteadily abide by the Agreement, then the particular Cuſtomers of each Perſon will know to whom to apply for their Goods; this Method may ſave Numbers of the Buyers a Deal of Trouble, as well as Shoe Leather, in ſeeking for thoſe, if ſuch there are, who are now determined to underſell their Neighbours, even at the Expence of their Credit and Fortunes.

If this Mode of Trading ſhould be generally adopted, the Purchaſers of Goods will not be afraid of paying too dear for them; and it appears to me, that no Perſons will be too great Gainers by the Trade, unleſs thoſe may be accounted ſo, who deal to a very large, an exceeding great Amount indeed.

JOCULARIUS.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

Pleaſe to inſert the following in your weekly Paper. I make no Doubt it will be of public Uſe, and will oblige one of your conſtant Readers.

Cheſter County.

To the FARMERS in the Province of PENNSYLVANIA.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been concerned in the millering Way for ſeveral Years, upon the ſtricteſt Obſervation do find, that if Care is not taken to keep Rye out of Wheat, we ſhall, in a few Years, loſe our Credit ſo far reſpecting of good Flour, that the Province will not be able to recover in many Years, and then it muſt be by changing and keeping Wheat clear from Rye, which muſt be yearly cut out about the Firſt of June. Nothing is more prejudicial to making good Flour, except Cheat. Rye among Wheat, or growing in the ſame Field, will mix by the Effluvia generating, and change the whiteſt, ſofteſt Wheat, to a ſtinty dark Colour in a few Years. Being firſt careful of clean Seed, one Hand may go over a great Number of Acres in a Day, and thereby enable the Miller to give an advanced Price, and effectually to recover the periſhing Trade. For you may plainly ſee that ſuperfine Flour, which is made of ſuch clean Wheat, will fetch from Three to Four Shillings more per Hundred than the common. Millering is brought to greater Perfection in this Province, perhaps, than on any Part of the Globe, though at a great Expence to the Miller. Nothing is now wanting to raiſe that Part of our Staple Commodity, but the Farmers to exert exert themſelves in cleaning their Wheat as above, and good Winnowing, which may be done to their Advantage.

I would adviſe every Farmer to procure white, red Chaff, or yellow Wheat, for Seed, and if they be careful not to ſow any Wheat and Rye together, it will not degenerate in many Years, ſaving by Mildew; when that happens, it ought not to be ſown.

A FRIEND TO TRADE.

LONDON, April 2.

Alderman SAWBRIDGE's SPEECH, *in defence of the* LORD MAYOR, *in the Houſe of Commons.*

Mr. SPEAKER,

BEFORE you come to the determination of arraigning ſuch a high magiſtrate as the Lord-Mayor, I think it would not be amiſs to enquire into the ſtate of the law, and ſee whether he has really been guilty of an offence. You ſay that he has violated your privileges. But has he violated the law of the land, which is the ſtandard of a magiſtrate's conduct? I defy you to prove ſuch an aſſertion. He has ſtrictly adhered to the letter of the law, and the ſpirit of the conſtitution. I do not therefore riſe ſo much to defend him and his brother aldermen, as to return them my ſincereſt acknowledgments for their uprightneſs and intrepidity. Had I been in their place, I truſt I ſhould have had the virtue to act with equal firmneſs. Entertaining theſe ſentiments, how can I help exclaiming againſt the propoſed motion? The magiſtrates of the city have walked on legal and conſtitutional ground; do you follow their example. If you have already erred, do not aggravate your guilt by a freſh treſpaſs. It is enough that your warrant was illegal; another illegal act will not mend the matter. You ſtare, and look aſtoniſhed, that I ſhould call your warrant illegal. But I have ſaid nothing which I am not ready to prove. Nor ſhall I uſe my own words; that what I affirm may have the more weight, I will uſe the words of Lord Coke. Four things (ſays that oracle of the law) are eſſentially neceſſary in a warrant. He who iſſues it in any particular caſe, muſt have lawful authority; it muſt be under his hand and ſeal; there muſt be a lawful cauſe of commitment; and it muſt have a lawful concluſion; that is, the warrant muſt declare that the culprit is to be ſafely kept, till he be diſcharged by a due courſe of law. Now are all theſe ingredients to be found in the warrant, which was brought before the Lord-Mayor? No, not one. For by what law is the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons authorized to apprehend any delinquent in the city of London? No law for that purpoſe exiſts. But there is a law for the reverſe. The city has from time immemorial enjoyed the right of executing and returning all writs, precepts, commandments, and warrants by its officers. No preſs-warrant is valid within the city, except it is backed by the Lord-Mayor. Where is the particular ſtatute, that exempts the warrant of the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons from this rule? I defy you to point it out. But preſcription alone, which in this caſe would be ſufficient, is not for the city. It has alſo poſitive acts of the whole legiſlature in its favour. Magna Charta ſays, let London poſſeſs all its antient franchiſes and cuſtoms. The charter granted by Edward the third, with the conſent of parliament, in 1327, declares, that no ſummons, attachments, or executions ſhall be made, but by the miniſters of the ſaid city. The charter granted by Edward the fourth, in 1460, renews the ſame aſſurance, and declares, that the right of executing and returning all ſorts of writs and warrants ſhall be in the city. The act of William and Mary, in 1690, is, if it be poſſible, ſtill more explicit; and, as it paſſed at a time when the government was unhinged, for the purpoſe of ſecuring liberty, I look upon it as a conſtitution as irreverſible as Magna Charta. Indeed it is the peculiar Magna Charta of the city, and ought to be for ever held ſacred. What then becomes of the legality of your warrant? In the city it is not only contrary to immemorial preſcription, which is common law, but alſo to all the charters of the city, and to the irreverſible ſtatute of William and Mary. Thus then the warrant is illegal in this particular caſe; becauſe it infringes the rights of the city. This, though a ſufficient juſtification of the Lord-Mayor's conduct, is not the only defence that may be offered, the warrant is ſubverſive of the general and fundamental laws of the realm; laws which exiſted before the Houſe of Commons was known.

The Great Charter ſays, "that no freeman ſhall be taken or impriſoned, &c. but by the lawful judgments of his peers, or by the law of the land;" or, as theſe words are explained by the ſtatute of the 25th of Edward the third, chap. 24, "by indictment or preſentment of good and lawful people of the ſame neighbourhood where the crime was committed, or by proceſs made by writ original at the common law." The ſame language is held in 28 Edw. III. C. 2. How come you by the authority of ſuperſeding theſe laws? I apprehend that the three branches of the legiſlature cannot, without overturning the conſtitution, aſſume ſuch an authority. They have, indeed, in caſes of great danger and neceſſity, ſuſpended the Habeas Corpus act. But was it ever heard that, when there was a king upon the throne, and a Houſe of Lords in being, the Commons arrogated to themſelves ſuch a power? In the preſent caſe you claim a perpetual authority of ſuſpending the law; a privilege, which the people certainly never meant to grant to the whole legiſlature, much leſs to a part, and that part too their own ſervants. I own that you can impriſon, becauſe you can impeach. But is this your intention on the preſent occaſion? None of you will pretend to advance ſuch an abſurdity. That courſe, according to Lord Holt, is never to be taken, except where the crime requires a ſtrict proſecution, and very much concerns the public. In no other caſe, but in that of actual contempts in the Houſe, have you the right of committing perſons, who are not members of your Houſe. In conſequence of a meſſage ſent by James the firſt to his Houſe of Commons, they gave up this claim; except where you mean to proſecute, you you have no authority to impriſon; becauſe your impriſonments are in the nature of judgments and puniſhments; powers not veſted in you, as you are no court of judicature.----What is the reaſon? You cannot adminiſter an oath. And a party, who denies or juſtifies, can never be legally cenſured or puniſhed without an accuſation upon oath.

The ſecond ingredient in a lawful warrant is in yours totally wanting. You have no ſeal to uſe; a clear proof that the conſtitution did not mean to leave you the power of iſſuing warrants, any more than to the ſovereign. If either of you judge yourſelves injured, you are to order the proper officer to proſecute the offender in the court of juſtice. When the King is obliged to follow this courſe, it is no degradation of your authority to be ſubject to the ſame regulation. However great and awful you may reckon yourſelves, the law ought to be ſtill more great and awful.

The third requiſite in a good warrant needs but little diſcuſſion. The reaſon why you would commit was, becauſe your ſpeeches had been publiſhed. Is this a legal cauſe of commitment? Do you imagine that your conſtituents have no right to know how you execute your commiſſion, how you diſcharge the truſt repoſed in you? You may complain that your ſpeeches have been miſrepreſented. In what ſhape? Are they leſs elegant, nervous, or ſententious? You cannot be vain, or uninformed enough, to entertain ſuch a notion. But they aſcribe to you opinions, which you never harboured. I cannot think it. I have heard many of your harrangues, and I am tolerably well acquainted with the doctrines embraced by the reſpective members; yet I cannot ſee any injury done to them in the obnoxious ſpeeches. Your political creed is there pretty faithfully copied. The only injury done you is, that your conceptions are better arranged, and better expreſſed. At any rate, if a particular member thinks that he is miſrepreſented, or rendered obnoxious to his conſtituents, why does he not commence an Action at law? A jury will give him ample damages.

But, though your warrant had been unexceptionable, in theſe three points, yet the concluſion would have made it abſolutely illegal and abominable. For it does not order the priſoner to be ſafely kept till he be diſcharged by due courſe of law, but till it ſhall pleaſe the Houſe to diſmiſs him. What can be more ſubverſive of our conſtitution, than ſuch an unlimited, ſuch an arbitrary power? It is equally dangerous in the hands of a ſmall body of men, and in the hands of a ſingle perſon. It is in vain that we have reſcued ourſelves from the arm of the ſovereign, if we are to be left to the diſcretion of the commons. In my mind, one tyrant is preferable to five hundred.

WILLIAM SITGREAVES,

IS removed from the lower end of Market-ſtreet, to the houſe where Mr. John Rhea lately lived, next door to the Poſt-Office in Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, and has juſt imported from London, Briſtol and Liverpool, a large and neat aſſortment of GOODS, which he will ſell very reaſonable for ready money.

N. B. Goods are received at his ſtore, to be diſpoſed of at vendue, as uſual, and on Friday next, at one o' clock in the afternoon, at his Vendue-Houſe, the upper end of Second-ſtreet, will begin the ſale of a large and general aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE. 8 W.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by

JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,

At his Printing-Office, in Third ſtreet, a few Doors above the Harp-and-Crown Tavern, and oppoſite the Work-houſe,

PRIMITIVE PHYSICK: Or, an eaſy and natural Method of curing moſt Diſeaſes. By JOHN WESLEY. The 14th Edition, corrected and much enlarged. This excellent Treatiſe contains Receipts for upwards of 200 Diſeaſes, many of which have been deemed Infallible; alſo plain eaſy Rules for preſerving of Health; ſhort Definitions of many Diſtempers, and a Liſt of Diſorders frequently cured by Cold Bathing and Electrifying. †

*** An Aſſortment of WRITING PAPER, imported in the laſt Veſſel from Briſtol, to be ſold by ſaid *Cruikſhank.*

MICHAEL POREE, SURGEON DENTIST,

JUST arrived from New-York, takes this method of informing the gentry, and public in general, that he makes and fits artificial teeth, from a ſingle tooth to a whole ſett, to appear as well, and be as eaſy and uſeful as real teeth; he likewiſe cleans teeth, removes all deformity in them, and draws ſtumps in the eaſieſt manner; he ſells a compoſition for cleaning and preſerving the teeth and gums, likewiſe a lotion which is a ſpecific in all diſorders of the mouth, eradicating every degree of the ſcurvy, preſerving the teeth from decaying, and rendering them beautiful, white and ſound; he doubts not of giving ſatisfaction to all who chuſe to apply to him, in Spruce-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, where they will find a Sign, with his name over the door, on which is delineated his profeſſion, in the plaineſt terms.

N. B. The great encouragement he has met with in New-York, determines him to fix in America, and propoſes in future to divide the year between that city and Philadelphia, if he meets with the ſame approbation. §

ROBERT AITKEN,

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, and BOOK-BINDER, juſt arrived from GLASGOW,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that this day he opens his ſtore, the 4th door from Market-ſtreet, in Front-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the London Coffee-houſe, where will be expoſed for ſale, upon the moſt reaſonable terms, the following aſſortment of articles, a large and elegant collection of BOOKS (London and Scots editions) written by authors of the greateſt fame for literary knowledge, and treating upon a variety of ſubjects, moral and entertaining; a large aſſortment of bibles, various ſizes, teſtaments, prayer books, chap books, writing paper, of the following kinds, ſuper royal, demy, fine thick poſt, large poſt, fools-cap, coarſe and fine pott, elegant pocket-caſes, for gentlemen and ladies, with and without inſtruments, ſteel and ſilver locks, and of different ſizes; leather and braſs inkpots, penknives, ivory folding-ſticks, round rulers, red, black, and vermilion wafers, beſt red and black ſealing-wax, New-market caſes, with ſteel and ſilver locks, gilt paper, meſſage cards, quills, blotting paper, folio paper caſes, with and without locks, &c. &c. ¶ 7f6.

N. B. A Journeyman, and two Boys, inclining to ſerve the branch of bookbinding (if well recommended) may apply at the above ſtore, where they will meet with encouragement.

Baltimore, June 1, 1771.

JUST IMPORTED from London, Briſtol and Glaſgow,

A Large and neat Aſſortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS; which are to be diſpoſed of, by the ſingle Piece or larger Quantity, on reaſonable Terms, by

¶8W. ROBERT CHRISTIE, junior.

[*For more new Advertiſements, ſee fourth Page.*]

By Captain COVILL, *arrived here in ſeven weeks from Dublin, we have the following advices, viz.*

LONDON, April 8.

MR. Alderman Wilkes ſat laſt Saturday at the Manſion Houſe by the Lord Mayor's deſire, that the courſe of juſtice might not be impeded on account of his confinement.

The East-India expedition is ſuſpended, and it is believed will be totally laid aſide. It was to Balambangan. When our Miniſters reſolved upon making a ſettlement there, they had no knowledge of a proteſt, which the Court of Spain made againſt the deſign, and which proteſt lay among the papers of the East-India Company, till Governor Pownall called upon them publicly, by moving, that it ſhould be laid before Parliament. This circumſtance, it ſeems, has ſo alarmed and frightened them, that they have laid aſide the expedition, after putting the nation to a great expence in equipping it.

The Jamaica Packet, Hill, from the Leeward Iſlands to Milford and Cork, foundered at ſea the 28th of January; the captain and crew, except three men, were waſhed overboard, and periſhed.

On Friday laſt the bill againſt a Hoſier in Coleman-ſtreet, for crying out, when his Majeſty went laſt to the Houſe, "No Lord Mayor, no King," was thrown out by the Jury at the new Guildhall, Weſtminſter.

On Thurſday laſt the Lord Mayor, and the Aldermen Wilkes and Oliver, ſigned a *freſh certificate* of the recognizances for proſecuting the meſſenger of the Houſe of Commons; the firſt having been eraſed by the Houſe of Commons.

The Tower has not been ſo much frequented as of late, ſince the difference between the citizens and Henry the Eighth.

A correſpondent aſſures us, that the young King of Sweden, during his ſtay at Paris, has concluded a very ſecret treaty between the Crowns of France, Spain and Sweden, and that he is to go to the Hague, in order to have a perſonal interview with the Prince Stadtholder.

Extract of a letter from Madraſs, Auguſt 24, 1770.

"Heyder Ally Cawn, with whom the Engliſh were at war on the coaſt of Coromandel in 1768, is now beſieged by Nanah, the King of the Maratta Horſe, in Vidanoor Fort. Heyder has ſent down to Madraſs, praying for aſſiſtance and relief from the Engliſh, wanting chiefly field pieces, cannon, &c. but the Engliſh refuſed him, and ſtand neuter, taking no part in their diſputes. The Nabob, Mahomed Ally Cawn, of Arcott, now reſides at Madraſs, and has almoſt paid off the monſtrous debt he contracted with the Engliſh, who ſupported him againſt Heyder Ally Cawn in the war in 1768."

We hear a Great Lady has declared her intention to quit England, and never to return.

After the deciſion of Chief Juſtice De Grey's on Friday laſt, Mr. Oliver was carried, according to appointment, before Lord Mansfield, at his Chambers, in Serjeants-Inn.

The Counſellors Mr. Glynn and Mr. Lee, knowing that Lord Mansfield had been that morning with the Chief Juſtice De Grey, and having heard it ſaid by a Judge, that a man, charged with a crime, may have the benefit of the act, but that a man charged with no crime cannot; the Counſellors refuſed to plead before Lord Manefield. When Mr. Oliver came before Lord Mansfield, his Lordſhip aſked, if he had not Counſel? He was anſwered, No. "I thought you had Counſel." "I have none." His Lordſhip then aſked, if Mr. Oliver had any Thing to urge? Mr. Oliver ſaid, No; that his Lordſhip knew how he ought to determine.

Lord Mansfield then, after hearing the warrant and affidavit read, declared, that "he was bound by law and precedent not to bail or diſcharge in this caſe, the Parliament being ſtill ſitting; that the Alderman muſt therefore be remanded."

An evening paper of Saturday ſays, "We can aſſure the public, from the beſt authority, that a bill is prepared to give to the Court of Aldermen, for the future, a power to put an abſolute negative on all the reſolutions and meaſures of the Livery and Common Council.

April 9. We can with certainty aſſure the public, that all the reports about a peace being ſettled between the Turks and Ruſſians, are intirely void of foundation; and we are ſorry to add, that there is no probability of its being ſoon effected.

The current report this morning was, that the releaſe of the Lord Mayor and Mr. Alderman Oliver was to be moved for this day in the Houſe of Commons. We can, however, aſſure the public, that this is a circumſtance which the friends of liberty by no means expect; ſo far on the contrary, indeed, that a patriotic Serjeant, for being guilty of a breach of privilege, in ſuing for a Habeas Corpora in favour of the two worthy gentlemen, confined by order of the houſe, expects to ſleep this night in the Tower; and Mr. L. for being aiding and aſſiſting in this meaſure, expects to go to Newgate. This was the report when the paper went to preſs.

Yeſterday, being the firſt day of the Quarter Seſſions at Guildhall, there being no Locum Tenens, the Court was opened by the Recorder, Sir William Stephenſon, Mr. Alderman Peers, and Mr. Alderman Wilkes, the only Magiſtrates preſent. They proceeded to ſwear in the Grand Jury, who yeſterday afternoon found bills of indictment againſt W. Whitham, the Meſſenger of the Houſe of Commons, for aſſaulting and taking into cuſtody John Miller, printer; and againſt B. Twine Carpenter, for aſſaulting and ſeizing the body of J. Wheble, without lawful authority.

The Recorder yeſterday, at Guildhall, in ſumming up to the jury the arguments relative to the finding of the bill againſt Whitham, the meſſenger, concluded with adviſing them to find a ſpecial verdict, becauſe the proof and deciſion of the whole cauſe muſt depend on a point of law. On which Mr. Alderman Townſend immediately got up, and aſked,---"Well, Mr. Recorder, and who is to judge of this point of law, and this verdict?---the Judge, or the Jury?"---The Recorder ſat down without ſpeaking a word.

A correſpondent ſays, we ſhall now ſee whether any Court of Juſtice dares put a ſtop to the law, and tell us plainly that we are ſlaves. If any of them refuſes to take cognizance of the affair, and ſubmit it to a Jury, we are undone; we have no further inheritance in the law.

There is ſomething ſingular in ſtationing that very company of the third regiment, which committed the maſſacre in St. George's Fields, cloſe by Mr. Oliver's windows. The very man, who was accuſed of Allen's murder, keeps ſentry under his noſe. It is to be hoped that no military execution is intended.

On Saturday Lord North was *done* at ſeveral coffee-houſes in the city, by different perſons, at the following ratios:---Three to one that he is not out of office on the 6th of May next; two to one that he is not in office on the 6th of June; and three to one that he is entirely out of office on the 6th of July.

It is confidently ſaid, that a certain Nobleman, not a Jacobite, has ſatisfied a very Great Perſonage, that it is not for the intereſt of the Crown that the King's Miniſter ſhould ſhelter himſelf under the privilege of Parliament, and thereby exert, with ſecurity, a more abſolute dominion over the people, than was exerciſed by the moſt arbitrary King in the days of unlimited prerogative.

It is currently reported, that a certain Great Lady, concerned at the complaints of the people, has been very preſſing to her conſort in favour of two conſcientious Magiſtrates, as ſhe calls them; and it is imagined ſhe has been ſo ſucceſsful, that for the future there will be but one cabinet.

His Majeſty's ſhip the Barfleur, of 90 guns, Capt. Hammond, now at the Nore, in which Lord Howe was to have proceeded to the Mediterranean, is ordered to repair, without loſs of time, to Spithead.

All the ſhips of the line of battle, in commiſſion at Plymouth, are likewiſe ordered up to the general rendezvous at Spithead.---This occaſions ſome ſpeculation.

Notwithſtanding the ſhips of war deſtined for Falkland's Iſlands are failed, for repoſſeſſing us of Port Egmont, yet many betts are laid among the politicians at the weſt end of the town, that they will return without accompliſhing the taſk.

We hear four more ſhips of the line are ordered to be fitted out at Portſmouth with all expedition.

According to the letters brought by Saturday's mail, ſeveral of the principal States of Europe, are at the eve of ſome very great event. At Vienna, hundreds of horſes, mules and carriages, deſtined for the uſe of the Emperor, and the general officers and commanders in Hungary, are ſeen paſſing through that capital; and the different regiments, in march for that kingdom, have orders to repair there directly, without making any ſtay in the places where they ſleep. The report of a new augmentation in the Imperial forces, with the daily conferences held between Count Kaunitz, and the Pruſſian and Ruſſian Miniſters, are another circumſtance, which ſeem to forebode ſpeedy war. But the advices from Mons are ſtill more alarming. They ſay that every thing there is in motion; the troops, in general, having not only received an order to march into Upper Auſtria; but alſo that a ſecond courier was arrived to haſten their departure. In conſequence of the above, the garriſons of Luxembourg, Brabant, Flanders, and the Hainault, are already in march; and, if theſe advices ſay true, will be replaced by French troops, who are likewiſe ſaid to be already in motion, in Normandy and French Flanders. From Ferrara alſo they write, that all the Auſtrian Troops in Italy, except two regiments, have likewiſe received orders to march directly for Hungary; and that 2000 mules are providing for the ſame purpoſe. The Poles, we are told, conſider theſe preparations, as nothing more than the winding up of the plot, which has ſo long deſolated their country; but if French troops are to occupy Auſtrian Flanders, the Dutch will do well to look to their Barrier! and England, in that caſe, may be more concerned, than at firſt ſight ſhe may ſeem to be.

It is ſaid that the King of Pruſſia has declared an intention to paſs ſome months in England in a private character the enſuing ſummer, and that directions are already given for fitting up a ſeat, within a ſmall diſtance from London, for his reception and accommodation.

By Captain LAWRENCE, *arrived at New-York, from London, we have the following Advices, viz.*

VENICE, February 27.

ACCORDING to ſome advices received from the Morea, the contagious diſtemper which prevailed there is at an end. The laſt letters from Conſtantinople adviſe, that the new Captain Pacha, finding the Marine in ſuch bad condition, that he had little hopes of retrieving it, had reſigned his employment.

Conſtantinople, Feb. 18. When the Emperor went to the Moſque of Sultan Achmet, his Highneſs there received the accuſtomed eulogiums, among which the name of *Ghazi* or *Conqueror* diſpleaſed one of the Derviſes ſo much, that he could not help expreſſing his indignation by crying aloud, "That that title was not in any manner ſuitable to the Reigning Prince, who had already loſt more than half of his European States; and that therefore it appeared to be deſigned as a mockery on the Muſſelmen then in the Moſque." This Turkiſh Monk (according to the ſame intelligence) was ſtrangled a few days ago, by order of the Sultan.

Vienna, March 16. A report prevails that a treaty of alliance is on the tapis between this Court and thoſe of Peterſburgh and Berlin. We are aſſured that Prince Gallitzin, Miniſter of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, hath demanded a paſſage through Hungary for a conſiderable body of Ruſſian troops.

We continue, with the greateſt activity, to make every neceſſary diſpoſition for an approaching war.

Paris, March 25. It is ſaid, that all the Princes of the Blood, except the Prince of Conde, and the Count de la Marche, will be baniſhed. It is alſo feared, that the Court of Aids will ſoon ſhare the ſame fate.

Paris, April 1. We hear from Cadiz, that the Spaniſh Galleon l'Oriflamme was caſt away the 27th of July laſt on the Coaſt of Chili. This ſhip ſailed from Cadiz for Lima in February 1770, with a cargo valued at 12 million of livres. The crew conſiſted of 300 men, beſides many paſſengers. An epidemical ſickneſs having broke out among them during their paſſage diminiſhed the crew very much, ſo that there were ſcarce hands enough to work the ſhip. The 27th of July the Oriflamme being within ſight of land, perceived the Galhard, another ſhip, to whom ſhe made ſignals of Diſtreſs. The latter ſent her ſhallop with 40 men to carry proviſions and refreſhments on board, but the weather being bad, and a high ſea, the ſhallop could not get up to the Oriflamme, which was drove on ſhore by a guſt of Wind, and broke to pieces. It was not poſſible to ſave any of thoſe who remained on board, and but very little of the cargo.

Florence, Feb. 26. Letters from Venice aſſert, that Ali Bey has been killed by his ſoldiers, and that Mecca and Gedda are returned under the Dominion of the Grand Signior; but this news ſeems to want confirmation.

LONDON, April 13.

Yeſterday his Majeſty came from the Queen's palace to St. James's, where there was a grand Levee, after which, the great Officers of State had a conference with his Majeſty.

Lord Camden, the Earl of Shelburn, and Lord Lyttleton, attended the houſe of peers yeſterday.

The Earl of Chatham's Appeal, is fixed to be heard at the bar of the upper houſe on Friday next.

Yeſterday Lord Camden moved, that the Judges might be ſummoned to attend the upper aſſembly on Friday next, on the hearing of Lord Chatham's cauſe.

The houſe of Lords broke up yeſterday about four o'clock.

It is ſaid notice has been given by the Premier, that both houſes of Parliament will be prorogued on the 2d of next month.

Yeſterday the Lord Chancellor left Lincoln's Inn Hall about one o'clock, and went immediately to the Houſe of Peers, to attend the paſſing of the ſeveral bills by commiſſion.

Yeſterday at noon, a committee of twelve gentlemen, from the principal inhabitants of the united pariſhes of St. Mary Le Bow, St. Pancras, Soaper Lane, and Allhallows Honey Lane, waited upon the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, at his Lordſhip's apartments in the Tower, and preſented him with an addreſs.

Yeſterday the Inhabitants of the Ward of Alderſgate, waited upon the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, with the following addreſs:

"We, the inhabitants of the ward of Alderſgate, beg leave to wait upon your Lordſhip, to return you our moſt ſincere and hearty thanks, for your firmneſs and zeal in ſupporting the franchiſes of our fellow-citizens, and the laws of the land.

"And we truſt and hope you will perſevere in the ſame firmneſs and zeal to preſerve to us, and to tranſmit to our poſterity, the noble privileges purchaſed by the blood of our anceſtors. We are, *My* LORD,

Your Lordſhip's moſt obliged humble Servants."

April 12, 1771.

To which his LORDSHIP *returned the following* ANSWER.

"*Gentlemen of the Ward of Alderſgate,*

"The repeated marks of regard daily ſhewn me by the Citizens of London, on account of my late conduct, give me the greateſt ſatisfaction; but, as it only proceeded from a ſenſe of the duty I owed the Citizens of London, as their Chief Magiſtrate, I can arrogate nothing to myſelf except the innate pleaſure of having done my duty in the important ſtation in which the Citizens of London have placed me."

The following is an exact copy of a Reſolution from Bedford, tranſmitted to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, in the Tower.

Town of Bedford.

At a Court of Common-Council, holden in the Chamber, adjoining to the Guildhall of the ſaid town on Monday, the 8th day of April, 1771.

"It was unanimouſly agreed, That the Right Hon. Braſs Croſby, Lord Mayor of London, be preſented with the freedom of this town, without fee or reward."

We are aſſured it is a determined point agreed to by the grand council at Carlton-houſe, not to take the leaſt notice further of Mr. Wilkes, reſpecting his late *traiterous* (that's the expreſſion) proceedings.---Quere, are theſe upright and wiſe judges to let traitors paſs unnoticed?

On Thurſday Mr. Alderman Wilkes paſſed the evening with fourteen of the Common-Council of the ward of Farringdon Without, at the London Coffee-houſe on Ludgate-hill; only two of the Common-council of that ward were abſent. The gentlemen preſent were unanimous in their wiſhes and intreaties, that Mr. Wilkes might be choſen, at Midſummer next, one of the Sheriffs of this city, for the year enſuing, and that he would accept that office. They particularly inſiſted on the neceſſity of a new and complete Freeholder's Book, and complained greatly of many defects in that now in force. The Alderman declared that if he had the honour of being choſen Sheriff he would certainly accept that really important office; and promiſed, that with the advice of the beſt friends of the laws and liberties of this Country, he would endeavour to form a new and complete Freeholder's Book. He afterwards explained, to the entire ſatisfaction of every gentleman preſent, the whole buſineſs of the Middleſex election, and what would probably be his conduct in the event of the Impoſtor Lutrrell, vacating his pretended ſeat, or the diſſolution of the preſent parliament, &c. &c. &c.

The compelling a free people to do or ſubmit to any act that is not conformable to their ancient rights and cuſtoms, undoubtedly introduces among the generality of them a ſpirit of diſſimulation, which ſoon grubs up every principle of virtue it finds in the mind where it once takes place; and when a people have once generally loſt their virtue, it is impoſſible they can long preſerve their liberty, or indeed any thing elſe of value; for without virtue there is no courage, nor any public ſpirit; and without theſe no ſociety of men can long preſerve either their liberties or their properties; and ſhould our admirable miniſtry be too prone in adopting ſuch unwholeſome meaſures as of late they have, the conſequence they will produce is obvious enough to the meaneſt capacity.

We are credibly informed that a violent altercation has lately paſſed between a celebrated literary Amazon, in Berner-ſtreet, and Alderman Sawbridge, on his ſuppoſed intention of changing ſides, occaſioned by ſome new lights hung out by the Miniſtry.

Yeſterday all the Tranſports, with the troops on board, failed from Stokes Bay, for Gibraltar and Mahon.

Mr. DOWDESWELL's SPEECH *on Wedneſday laſt.*

Mr. SPEAKER,

THE Miniſtry has told us, that every thing is as it ſhould be abroad, except in Spain; that every other ſtate, as far as relates to us, breathes peace; but that, with regard to it, we are ſtill in a critical ſituation. Whence is all this? What is become of the convention, for which we lately thanked his Majeſty? We were told, when reſolutions of cenſure were propoſed, that it was adequate, honourable, and advantageous; and that it finally adjuſted all differences. If there was any truth in all theſe aſſertions, how come we to be in a month's time at the eve of a war with that Power? Having ſo lately concluded an adequate, honourable, and advantageous peace with Spain, ſhe ought, of all other ſtates, to be the laſt with which we ſhould quarrel. I proteſt, the Noble Lord's language is a myſtery to me, upon ſuppoſition that your late vote of approbation was founded on wiſdom; and I dare ſay the moſt cunning ſophiſt among you will be gravelled to explain the matter to the ſatisfaction of an unbiaſſed man. But if we grant that your act upon that occaſion was the effect of folly, the ſolution of the difficulty will be very eaſy and natural. The noble Lord informs us, the only ſubject of diſpute now between the two Crowns is the reduction of their reſpective naval forces. We inſiſt upon Spain's diſarming firſt, becauſe ſhe committed the firſt act of hoſtility. Spain will not agree to this propoſal; but pretends, that we ſhould ſet the example. What reaſons ſhe aſſigns for this conduct, the Miniſter has not told us; and the reaſon is very obvious. He knows that they would prove very diſgraceful to himſelf, who was, at leaſt, the oſtenſible midwife to the convention. I could lay an even bett, that the determination of the right to Falkland's Iſlands is the excuſe for all this delay. Till that point is ſettled in favour of Spain, ſhe cannot think of laying down her arms.

Nothing but the diſtraction of France could have prevailed upon her to make the conceſſions in the convention. It was evident to every man that was not perfectly blind, that ſhe would never have committed ſuch an act of hoſtility, without intending to come to an open rupture with Britain, and that neceſſity alone had forced her to temporiſe, and to make for the preſent an evaſive compromiſe. If ſhe meant a laſting peace and friendſhip, why did ſhe reſerve the diſcuſſion of the right to a future period? Had her pacific offers been ſincere, ſhe would have delivered up the conteſted iſland without any incumbrance. Why then did not the Miniſtry inſiſt upon this point? Why were not they as punctilious on one hand as Spain was on the other? Seeing her ſhuffling arts, they ought to have forced her to be explicit, and not have left the nation in a ſtate of ſuſpenſe. It is Tacitus, I think, who ſays, that certain war is preferable to uncertain peace, as being a ſtate of greater ſecurity. Our Miniſters were of a contrary opinion. They choſe rather to keep a large fleet, at an immenſe expence, in our harbours, than to employ it againſt an enemy, that was only waiting for an opportunity of giving us a dangerous blow. Peace, if peace it be, entails upon us not only the dangers and anxieties, but the expences and diſburſements of war. What Miniſter of common underſtanding would have failed to ſtipulate, in a treaty of peace, the time and manner in which the enemy's forces were to be reduced? Even the peace-makers at Verſailles, improvident as they were, did not forget this eſſential article: But it is our fate, it ſeems, to proceed from bad to worſe, and to ſee the ruin, begun by the maſter, completed by the diſciple. What the Miniſter of 1763 left undone, is to be finiſhed by the preſent."

Edinburgh, April 6. We hear from Dumfries, that the reſentment of the mob ſince the riot of the 27th of March, has been chiefly levelled againſt Baillie Clark, one of the Magiſtrates, and Major Gordon: This laſt gentleman has been obliged to leave the country, although he did all he could to prevent bloodſhed, by his advice and aſſiſtance. He had no command either civil or military, but being a native of that country, was extremely anxious for the ſafety of the inhabitants; ſo blinded are mobs, that they generally ſuppoſe their well-wiſhers to be their enemies.

PROVIDENCE, May 25.

We are told the Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay has received a Letter from Dr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Agent for the Houſe at the Court of Great-Britain, adviſing, that in caſe no irritating Accounts are received there from America, all Matters relative to the Colonies would be happily re-eſtabliſhed on their former deſirable footing.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.

The GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the Three Lower Counties, is now ſitting at New-Caſtle.

Captain Allen, from Liſbon, on the 18th ult. in Lat. 29, Long. 60, ſpoke a Brig, Captain Robeſon, from Norfolk for Barbados, 23 Days out, all well.

Captain Martin, from Liſbon, on the 26th of laſt Month, in Lat. 31:47, Long. 67, ſpoke a Brig, from Barbados for Rhode-Iſland, out 13 Days.

Captain Guitton, from Antigua, on the 28th of May, in Lat. 36:19, Long. 72:10, ſpoke a Sloop, from Baltimore for St. Chriſtophers, out 3 Days, but did not learn the Maſter's Name.

Captain Stiles, on the 17th ult. in Lat. 24, Long. 65, ſpoke a Sloop, from St. Croix for New-London, 6 Days out, all well.

By Letters from Liſbon we learn, that the Brig Patty, Captain Hardie, of this Port, bound from that Place for Cadiz, was drove aſhore on the Rocks, in a Gale of Wind, where ſhe lay on her Beam Ends for 36 Hours, almoſt full of Water, but was afterwards got upright, and pumped dry, her Cargoe taken out, and the Veſſel towed up to Liſbon; and it was hoped ſhe had received but little Damage, except the Loſs of her Rudder.

ARRIVALS.

From Philadelphia. Captain Stephenſon, at Liſbon; Barber, at Jamaica; and Captain Barnes, at Dominica.

At Charles-Town. Captains Earl and Monro, from R. Iſland; and Captain Alberſon, from New-Caſtle, on Delaware.

At Jamaica. Captains Buckler and Cowper, from Virginia; and Captain Hudſon, from Boſton.

Deal, April 6. Came down, and ſailed, the Brilliant, Patterſon, and Liberty, Outram, for Virginia; Devonſhire, Wate, and Betſy, Hendrick, for Maryland.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship George, S. Martin, from Liſbon. Sloop Hopewell, S. Conyers, Bermuda. Brig James, J. M'Culloch, St. Kitts. Sloop Adventure, A. Martin, and Sloop Sally, J. Prince, Tortola. Schooner Betſy, H. Stiles, St. Croix. Schooner Patty, J. Bowers, North-Carolina. Sloop Molly, E. Rogers, and Schooner William, N. Lamſon, Boſton. Sloop Charlotte, J. Lyle, New-York. Schooner Suſanna, J. M'Leod, from St. Martins.

OUTWARDS. Sloop Elizabeth, H. Tucker, for St. Vincent. Schooner Hebe, J. Wilſon, Jamaica. Ship Catherine, H. Liſle, Cork. Sloop Dove. J. Higgs, St. Kitts. Snow New Molly, W. Kerlin, Madeira. Brig Hibernia, W. Hayman, Dublin. Brig Induſtry, E. Hall, Yarmouth.

CLEARED. Brig Greyhound, G. Catton, to St. Kitts. Snow Prudent Sally, W. Blackburne, Barbados. Brig Bridge, J. Towers, Cork. Sloop Polly, R. Collings, N. Carolina. Ship Amelia, G. Villeneufve, Liverpool. Ship St. Andrew, P. Poſglove, Madeira. Schooner Raven, R. Coffin, Ship Joſeph, J. Crew, and Sloop Paoli, T. Delap, Newfoundland. Brig Suſanna, E. Howes, Hiſpaniola. Ship Sally, S. Harvey, Virginia. Sloop Benjamin, A. Adderly, to New-Providence.

PRICE CURRENT *of the following Goods in* Philadelphia.

Flour 17s. 9d. Wheat 7s. Indian Corn 3s. 6d. Ship Bread 16s. Middling Ditto 30s. White Ditto 60s. Pipe Staves 10l. Barrel Ditto 3l. 5s. Hogſhead Ditto 6l. 10s. Red Oak Ditto 4l. Beef 52s. 6d. Pork 4l. Weſt-India Rum 3s. New-England Ditto 2s. 2d. Pennſylvania Ditto 2s. 2d. Madeira Wine 40 to 60l. Muſcovado Sugar 50s. to 56s. Melaſſes 22d. Pennſylvania Loaf Sugar 11d. Halfpenny. Pitch 12s. Tar 12s. Turpentine 14s. Tobacco 25s. to 40s. Rice 16s. Liſbon Salt 22d. Bohea Tea 5s. 3d. Hemp 5d. Halfpenny. Cotton 15d. Bar Iron 24l. Pig Iron 8l.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Tueſday Evening next, the 11th Inſtant, at 6 o' Clock, at the London Coffee-Houſe, the following Lots, viz.

NUMBER 1. A lot in the tenure of Zachariah Nieman, rents for £ 9 7 6 per annum.

2. A lot in the tenure of John Patterſon, rents for £ 5 per annum.

3. A lot in the tenure of George Thumb, rents for £ 5 per ann.

4. A lot in the tenure of Jacob Waſhby, rents for £ 5 per ann.

5. A lot in tenure of Matthew Potter, rents for £ 6 per ann.

Theſe five lots are ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Cedar and Almond-ſtreets.

6. A lot on the north ſide of Lombard-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, in tenure of John Milner, rents for £ 10 per annum.

7. A lot on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, near St. Peter's Church, in tenure of Mrs. Williams, rents for £ 5 per annum.

8. A lot joining the laſt, in tenure of James Welſh, rents for £ 5 per annum.

9. A lot oppoſite the laſt, in tenure of William Nicholls, rents for £ 5 5 0 per annum.

All the above lots are lett on groundrent for ever, without liberty of buying off, and are now improved by the tenants. The rents are reſerved in Spaniſh dollars.

For LONDONDERRY,

The Ship THREE BROTHERS,
JOHN GWYN, Maſter,

WILL ſail the 15th of June, has good accommodations for paſſengers. For freight or paſſage, apply to the Maſter on board, at Fell's Point, or to DAVID STEWART, who has removed to the houſe formerly occupied by William M'Gachen, near the public wharff, where he has juſt opened a neat aſſortment of *Iriſh Linens* and *India Calicoes*, which he will part with at a reaſonable advance for CASH, or Three Months Credit. ¶ *Baltimore, May* 30, 1771.

To be SOLD, by
SAMUEL SMITH and SONS,
At the Corner of ARCH and WATER-STREETS,

NEW-ENGLAND RUM; Melaſſes; beſt Boſton Mackarel; an Aſſortment of hollow Iron Ware; New-England Scythes; and good Old MADEIRA WINE. ¶

RICHARD FOOTMAN,

IS removed from Front-ſtreet into Third-ſtreet, the houſe lately occupied by Mr. John Cox, a few doors from Market-ſtreet, and next but one to Mr. Jeremiah Warder's, where he has for ſale, an aſſortment of European GOODS, ſuitable to the ſeaſon. Alſo a quantity of ORNAMENTAL CHINA.

N. B. The vendue buſineſs continued as uſual.

BY an Act of General Aſſembly, paſſed February 18, 1769, for the regulating, paving, cleanſing, &c. the ſtreets of this city; the inhabitants, owners of houſes, within the paved parts thereof, and others, for the facilitating and effecting the good purpoſes by ſaid law intended, are enjoined to do and obſerve ſundry things, under ſundry penalties therein ſpecified, viz.

To keep clean, and free from all kinds of filth and rubbiſh, the foot-way, and gutters, before their reſpective dwellings.

That no perſon caſt or throw out into the ſtreets, within the paved parts of the city, any dirt, dung, aſhes, ſhavings, or other filth of any kind; or in any other unpaved parts of the city, where the Commiſſioners have not appointed or allowed the ſame to be done.

That all perſons having ſpouts, or gutters, which convey the water from their houſes, ſo as to incommode the paſſing of the inhabitants, do forthwith remove, or effectually alter the ſame.

That no perſon caſt or throw any dirt, rubbiſh, &c. into any dock, or common ſewer, within the ſaid city.

That no perſon caſt forth, or carry out into any public ſtreet, lane or alley, dock or common ſewer, any carcaſe, carrion, or excrement from their privies, or leave the ſame, not ſufficiently buried, or covered, on any part of the commons, within the ſaid city.

That no diſtiller, ſoap-boiler, or tallow-chandler, do empty or diſcharge, from any ſtill-houſe or work-ſhop, any foul or nauſeous liquors, ſo as to run into wells, ſinks, or gutters, within the ſaid city.

That no butchers, ſoap-boilers, or tallow-chandler, do keep in their ſhops, ſlaughter-houſes, or elſewhere, within the built parts of the city, any putrid fat, greaſe, garbiſh, filth or other matter, ſo as to annoy any neighbour, or perſon whatſoever.

That all owners, or tenants, of houſes and lots, within the paved parts of the city, do pave the foot-way, before their reſpective houſes and lots, and amend ſuch as are out of repair.

We, the Commiſſioners by ſaid law appointed, having hired and provided perſons for receiving and carrying from the houſes of the inhabitants their common houſe dirt, do hereby give notice, to all perſons offending in the above premiſes, that as too little regard has been heretofore had to advertiſements of this kind, they hold themſelves in duty bound to enforce a rigorous exaction of the penalties by law provided, hoping none of their conſiderate or well diſpoſed fellow-citizens will deſignedly ſubject them to ſo diſagreeable a taſk. SAMUEL BRYAN, JOHN MIFFLIN, WILLIAM WISHART, JOHN CHEVALIER, JAMES STEPHENS, JOHN DRINKER.

A warranted Aſſortment of
BOULTING-CLOTHS,

SUITABLE to every Branch of Buſineſs, juſt imported, and to be ſold on the moſt reaſonable Terms, by
ISAAC MELCHER,
In Second-ſtreet, about Mid-way between Arch and Race-ſtreets.---Conſiderable Allowance will be made thoſe who take a Quantity. ¶

ON Tueſday, the 25th of this inſtant June, at Allen-Town, in Monmouth county, Eaſt New-Jerſey, by way of public vendue, will begin the ſale of a large aſſortment of Dry Goods, &c. being the remaining ſtock in trade of THOMAS BULLMAN, and Company, at ſaid place; at which time will be added, a variety of freſh goods, fuitable for the country.---The ſales will begin at 9 in the morning, and be continued from day to day until Thurſday, the 4th of July.---And three months credit will be allowed to all purchaſers, for upwards of Forty Shillings, giving ſecurity, if required.---It is not doubted the country round about will wait a few weeks for the extraordinary advantages they may derive from ſupplying their families with many neceſſaries, at a very low rate. On the 4th day of the ſales, which will be the 28th of June, will be ſold, a Negroe man and Negroe boy, a waggon, and team of four good horſes.---And, on Tueſday, the 2d day of July, by adjournment, will be ſold, the Allen-Town griſt-mill and fulling-mill, with the plantation and improvements, as formerly advertiſed, for which the purchaſer will be allowed ſix months credit, for the payment of one third of the purchaſe money, 12 months for another third, and 18 months for the remainder, without intereſt, giving ſecurity for the ſame, before he is put into poſſeſſion, if required.

MATTHEW MAGUIRE,

INSTRUCTOR of young LADIES *in the Engliſh language,* WRITING, ARITHMETIC, *and* ACCOMPTS; *returns his unfeigned thanks to thoſe ladies and gentlemen, who have been pleaſed to commit their children to his tutorage, is extremely happy in having ſome reaſon to believe, that many inſtances of improvement in his pupils, has evinced the advantages reſulting to miſſes, from being inſtructed in a ſeminary by themſelves, and informs the public, that he has removed his ſchool, from Lætitia Court, to the commodious apartment in Carter's Alley, formerly occupied as a Ball-room, by the late Mr. John Tioli, deceaſed; where, he aſſures his kind employers, that while he endeavours with aſſiduity to give his pupils a perfect knowledge of the above branches, he ſhall conſider it an indiſpenſible part of his duty, to be particularly careful of their moral deportment.*

**** As his ſchool is conſtituted of half-day ſcholars, the one half attending in the forenoon, and the other in the afternoon, he is the better enabled to inſtruct a greater number, and as ſoon as an increaſe of his ſchool will render it neceſſary, he ſhall employ a proper aſſiſtant. Philadelphia, June* 6, 1771. ¶

Fifth-Month 28, 1771.

RUN away the 27th ultimo, from the ſubſcriber, living in Manington, in Salem county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named RICHARD HENELY, *about 5 feet 4 inches high, ſtoops as he walks, and has bad Engliſh, with long fair hair, and of a fair complexion; had on, when he went away, a felt hat, and a light coloured homeſpun old coat and jacket, and two under jackets, one flannel, the other ſtriped, without ſleeves, buckſkin breeches, a pair of trouſers, and old ſhoes, tied with ſtrings. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have* THREE POUNDS *reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by* JOHN ROBERTS. §

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſtown, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, the 2d of this inſtant June, an Iriſh ſervant man, named *Nathaniel Anſter*, about 5 feet 7 inches high, ſandy complexion, ſhort buſhy hair, 30 years of age, ſpeaks on the Iriſh dialect, and much inclined to ſtrong drink; he has been in the country above 4 years, and ran away once before, for which he was adjudged by the Court to ſerve 1 year and 7 months longer time; he may perhaps ſhew his maſter's part of his firſt indenture as a paſs, the term therein mentioned being expired; had on, when he went away, a good felt hat, a new lead coloured cloth jacket, made in the form of a coat, with white metal buttons, a ſtriped linſey under waiſt-coat, without ſleeves, old blue ſtocking breeches, two pair of ſtockings, one pair clouded with blue and white, the other blue, good ſhoes, and buckles, and a new homeſpun ſhirt; he likewiſe took with him an old roan mare, about 13 hands and a half high, with a bob tail, a natural trotter, and in pretty good order; alſo an old ſaddle and bridle. He may change his clothes, if any lies in his way, having a natural propenſity to ſteal. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant and mare, ſo that the owner may have them again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, or Forty Shillings for the ſervant, and Twenty for the mare, paid by ISAAC WAYNE. ¶

STOLEN, on the firſt Day of this inſtant June, from the Subſcriber, Paper-maker in Lower Merion Townſhip, Philadelphia County, a ſorrel Gelding, about 5 Years old, and about 13 Hands and a Half high, has neither Brand nor Ear-mark, had before, and is a natural Trotter. Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſe and Thief, ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice, and the Owner gets his Horſe again, ſhall receive THREE POUNDS for Thief and Horſe, or TWENTY SHILLINGS for the Horſe, without the Thief, and reaſonable Charges, paid by ¶ CONRAD SCHITZ.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 18th of June, between the hours of 2 and 5 in the afternoon, at the houſe of Jacob Coleman, in Germantown, A certain tract of land, ſituate in Germantown Townſhip, on a lane leading from the Germantown market-place to the Old York road, commonly called Church-lane, containing about 24 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, bounded by lands of Daniel Mackinet, Daniel Lucken, and ſaid lane, 8 acres whereof are good watered meadow, a large ſtream of water running through the ſame, on which is erected a fulling and ſickle mill, with a commodious dwelling-houſe over head; the remainder is upland, about 6 acres of which are planted with graſted trees of the beſt fruit. The premiſes are ſuitable for a gentleman's country ſeat, being very eminently ſituated, and commanding a moſt beautiful and extenſive proſpect of Germantown, and the neighbouring plantations.

A certain other tract of land, ſituate in Roxborough Townſhip, near John Vanderen's mill, containing 1 acre, bounded by the river Schuylkill, Wiſſahickon Road, and land of John Vanderen; this lot is ſuitable for a ſhopkeeper or any tradeſman, on account of its public ſituation, and has the advantage of a fine fiſhing-place in the river Schuylkill.

And a certain other tract of land, ſituate in Lower Merion Townſhip, on the river Schuylkill, directly oppoſite the laſt above deſcribed lot, containing about 40 acres, be it more or leſs, one acre and a half whereof is fine watered meadow, 20 acres well timbered woodland; on the upland is a young bearing orchard, of about 150 trees; on ſaid tract are erected a log tenement, ſtable and ſpring-houſe; and the premiſes have likewiſe the advantage of a fiſhing-place in Schuylkill, which, with a very ſmall expence, may be made equal to any fiſhery on ſaid river. Said tract is bounded by the ſaid river, and lands of John Roberts, and Melchior Ming; late the eſtate of the ſaid Jacob Coleman, ſeized and taken in execution by JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

Kent County, Maryland, May 31, 1771.

WHEREAS JOHN VANSANT, of this county, after going to Carolina, in the year 1770, in ſearch of rights of lands, and other advantages, did, on his return, pretend, amongſt other things, that he had purchaſed a right to a piece of land in my poſſeſſion, from which, and other deceptions, he has obtained from me two obligations for certain ſums of money. Part of which I have been ſo unfortunate as to pay before I diſcovered the deceit and principles of the man. Since which I have underſtood he has propoſed to aſſign over my obligations; therefore I think it neceſſary to caution and forewarn all perſons, to whom he may offer them, that they do not accept of any aſſignment of any obligation from me to him for any ſum of money whatſoever, as I am determined not to pay any thing thereon, and intend to proſecute him for the forfeiture of his engagements to me. GEORGE BLACKISTON. ¶

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, laſt night, from Mount Royal Forge, near Baltimore-Town, Maryland, an Engliſh convict ſervant man, named *John Carr*, by trade a brick-layer, born in Cheſhire, and ſpeaks in that dialect, he is about 48 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has ſhort brown hair, which is turning grey, his noſe has been broke, and is crooked, liſps a little in his ſpeech, and is bow-legged; had on, when he went away, a felt hat, cocked two ways, old brown cloth coat; with metal buttons of different ſorts, ozenbrigs trowſers, new white kerſey breeches, which has on the ſeat two ſtripes, between which are ſome letters, it being the end of the piece of cloth, coarſe ſpeckled yarn ſtockings, and country ſhoes, tied with ſtrings. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have, if taken in the county, Forty Shillings, and if out of the province, the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home.

May 3, 1771. ¶ 7 6. JAMES FRANKLIN.

RUN away the 20th of May laſt, at night, from Mount Royal Forge, near Baltimore-Town, Maryland, an Engliſh indented ſervant man, named EDWARD DAVIS, about 30 years of age, by trade a ſhoemaker, 5 feet 2 inches high, ſwarthy complexion, and pitted with the ſmall-pox, has ſhort black hair, cut cloſe on the top of his head, black beard, talks Dutch and Welſh; had on, and took with him, a caſtor hat, coarſe brown cloth coat and breeches, trimmed with mohair buttons, claret coloured cloth jacket, with metal buttons, blue cloth ditto, with mohair buttons, ozenbrigs ſhirt, milled yarn greyiſh ſtockings, old ſhoes, and blue cloth breeches. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall receive, if taken in the county, Forty Shillings; *or, if out of the province,* FIVE POUNDS, *and reaſonable charges, if brought home.*

† 7 6. JAMES FRANKLIN.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living near Cheſter-Town, in Kent county, Maryland, on the 21ſt of May laſt, an Engliſh convict ſervant man, named JOHN BARTLETT, about 45 years of age, by trade a Tinker, took tools with him, about 5 feet 9 inches high, well ſet; had on, or took with him, a felt hat, white ſhirt, bearſkin weſt, lined with white flannel, old leather breeches, black worſted ſtockings, white metal buckles in his ſhoes, and a Spaniſh great coat, called a grego; has loſt the thumb of his right hand. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have FOUR POUNDS *reward, paid by* OLIVER HASTINGS. §

RUN away, the 24th of May laſt, from the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia, a Negroe man, named STANHOPE, a ſtout able fellow, near ſix feet high, ſmooth faced, long legged, and the calf near his ham; he is about 25 years of age, and was born in this country; had on, when he went away, a ſtriped linſey jacket, leather breeches, ſhoes and ſtockings, and braſs buckles in his ſhoes; he has been ſeen in the city within theſe few days. Whoever takes him up, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have *Twenty Shillings* reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ ROBERT ERWIN.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, from the ſubſcriber, living in Lancaſter, on the 21ſt of May laſt, an indented Negroe man, named *Anthony Sernetor*, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, well ſhaped, but pretty ſlim, is very talkative, ſpeaks good Engliſh, and alſo reads and writes it; he is a tanner by trade; had on, when he went away, a felt hat, a brown linſey coat, with pockets in the folds, brown cloth jacket, blue and white ſtriped trowſers, good ſhoes, with buckles. It is ſuppoſed he is gone to Philadelphia, as it has been obſerved that he has a paſs about him, in order to go on board ſome veſſel, having formerly been in the ſea ſervice for ſome time. Whoever takes up the ſaid Negroe, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by CASPER SINGER. ¶

N. B. *All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.*

Bethlehem, June 3, 1771.

THIS is to give Notice, that FOUR SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE will be given for clean BARLEY, and FIVE SHILLINGS, or more, for clean FLAX-SEED, by

¶ JOHN ARBO.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Kent county, Maryland, on the twenty-ſixth ult. an Engliſh ſervant man, named STEPHEN PHIPPS, a Taylor by trade, about 50 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, pale complexion, black hair; had on, when he went away, a light coloured bearſkin coat, much worn, ſpotted flannel jacket, old ſnuff coloured velvet breeches, light blue yarn ſtockings, old ſhoes, with braſs buckles, two white ſhirts, and an old felt hat. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive, if taken in the province, Thirty Shillings; *if out of the province,* Fifty Shillings, *and reaſonable charges, paid by* CHARLES ALLEN. §

TO be ſold, by way of public vendue, on Friday, the 28th day of this inſtant June, a lot of land, containing 22 acres, ſituate in Sadſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, with a good dwelling houſe, ſtables, and cooper's ſhop; a good paled garden, good ſtone ſpring-houſe, over a good ſpring, 8 acres of meadow made, and more may be made; with a good merchant mill, with two pair of ſtones, both double geered, the running geers partly new, the mill-houſe of ſtone, on an excellent ſtream of water, in a very good part for getting plenty of wheat, and near divers places of public worſhip. The title indiſputable. The vendue to begin at 10 o' clock on ſaid day, where attendance, and credit, will be given by me James Simrall.

N. B. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid place before the aforeſaid day, may know the terms, by applying on the premiſes. §

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE,

On the 14th of this inſtant June (being the 6th day of the week) at 3 o' clock in the afternoon,

FIVE ſeveral LOTS or pieces of GROUND, each containing about five acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Paſſyunk, and about 3 miles diſtant from the city, adjoining to the lands of Henry Muck, and others; 3 of the ſaid lots are fronting on the Paſſyunk road, and the other two on a lane of 25 feet in width, laid open to accommodate thoſe lots. Thoſe two lots, which are ſituate on the ſouth eaſterly ſide of the Paſſyunk road, extend from the ſaid road to Shackhanſon creek, whereby they have plenty of water, and a ſmall quantity of meadow. Thoſe 3 lots, which are on the north weſterly ſide of ſaid road, have a quantity of oak and hickory timber on each.----The land is of a kind and fertile nature, ſuitable for the raiſing of garden produce to ſupply Philadelphia market, and its ſituation pleaſant; the ferry, which is expected this ſummer will be eſtabliſhed over the river Schuylkill, will naturally increaſe the intercourſe of travellers on the Paſſyunk road, and give an opportunity to a greater number of people to view the goodneſs of thoſe lands, and conſequently to ſettle in the neighbourhood, whereby the value will be augmented.

Plans of the whole will be put up at the Coffee-houſe, in Philadelphia, and at Henry Muck's tavern, near the premiſes. Such perſons who incline to view the lots before the day of ſale, are requeſted to apply to MARY BROCKDEN, at her houſe in Second-ſtreet, a few doors below South-ſtreet, who will ſhew the ſame. The conditions of payment will be made known at the time of ſale. *Philad. June* 4, 1771. ¶

CAME to the Subſcriber, living in Whitpain Townſhip, about the 7th Day of May laſt, a black Milch Cow, with a ſhort Tail, and a Swallow Fork in the near Ear. The Owner, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have her again.

June 3. 1771. ABIJAH WRIGHT. ¶

ALL thoſe indebted to HALL and SELLERS, of Philadelphia, Printers, for a Year's Gazette, or more, or other Printing Buſineſs, are requeſted to pay; thoſe, in particular, at a Diſtance from this City, it is hoped will take the proper Notice of this Advertiſement, which will much oblige their humble Servants, HALL and SELLERS.

ALL Perſons that have any Demands againſt the Eſtate of CHARLES BRYAN, deceaſed, of New-Caſtle County, are deſired, for the laſt Time, to bring in their Accounts, proven according to Law, by the Third Tueſday of July next, that they may be ſettled by CHARLES BRYAN, and NATHANIEL BRYAN, Executors. †

To be SOLD, by the ſubſcribers, Executors of the laſt will and teſtament of John Vining, deceaſed, the following tracts of land, and mills, ſituated in Kent county, on Delaware, viz.

A TRACT of LAND, containing near 800 acres, ſituated about 2 miles from Dover, on the county road, and a mile from a very public landing, on Jones's creek, about 350 acres whereof are cleared, with a 2 ſtory brick dwelling-houſe, kitchen, a new framed barn, and other out-houſes, and a ſmall orchard thereon; it lies contiguous to an extraordinary good griſt-mill and ſaw-mill; the ſoil is fertile, and well adapted to wheat, and water can be conveniently conducted into almoſt every field.---This tract of land will admit of a diviſion, to accommodate different purchaſers, if it ſhould be found moſt convenient.

Alſo a tract of land, ſituate on the King's road, about a mile from Dover, and two miles from a good landing, containing 524 acres, about 40 acres whereof are cleared, under good fence, and a new framed barn thereon; it is well watered, on the north and ſouth ſides, and covered with fine young timber; the land of an excellent quality, it adjoins one mill, and is in ſight of another.

Alſo a tract of land, ſituated on a fine road, much uſed, about two miles and a half from Dover, a mile from two mills, and four miles from a landing, containing about 650 acres, whereof about 100 acres are cleared, and under fence, and the reſt abounding with fine timber, particularly large white oaks; ſome of the land excellent for tillage, and ſome proper for graſs; the whole being well watered.

Alſo a tract of land, containing about 600 acres, very little whereof is cleared, ſituated in Murther Kill Foreſt, on a public road, about 8 miles from Dover, and the ſame diſtance from a landing on Jones's creek; the ſoil is exceeding well adapted to graſs.

Alſo a griſt-mill and ſaw-mill, ſituated on the county road, leſs than two miles from Dover, and a mile from a good landing, but flats can load within a few perches of the griſt-mill, which has two boulting-cloths, a pair of burr ſtones, beſides an excellent pair for country uſe.---The country mill is now re-building, but will ſoon be finiſhed; the mill-houſe new and large, with conveniencies for merchants work, on a ſtream of water that never fails, ſurrounded by a country producing a plenty of excellent wheat, the dam high and ſtrong, with a large tumbling dam, and a ſett of flood gates almoſt new.---The ſaw-mill is in very good order.---There is alſo a large new two ſtory framed houſe, boarded and covered with cedar, for the miller; and, to be ſold with the mills, if the purchaſer chuſes, about 250 acres of good land adjoining; about 120 acres whereof are cleared, with a new log dwelling-houſe, a new log barn, and an orchard thereon; the land ſituated on Jones's creek, whereon formerly there was a landing, and might, it is imagined, be again made very good, and is within half a mile of the mills, and a mile and a half from Dover, which would become of great importance to the owner, as well on account of the mills, as its vicinity to Dover, being the neareſt landing to the town that could be made.

Such perſons as incline to purchaſe any of the above deſcribed lands or mills, the titles whereof are indiſputable, may know the terms, by applying to BENJAMIN CHEW, or BENJAMIN WYNKOOP, in Philadelphia; or, to CHARLES RIDGELY, in Dover, Executors. *Tbc.* 6 *W.*

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

The following plantations, and tracts of land, in Cumberland county, in the province of Pennſylvania, viz.

A TRACT of LAND, near Conegocheague creek, about one mile from Col. Benjamin Chambers's, known by the name of Locuſt Land, containing about 600 acres.

A valuable plantation, about two miles from Col. Chambers's, on the great road, leading from Carliſle to Winchеſter, bounded by Conegocheague creek, containing about 500 acres of exceeding good land, of which upwards of 100 acres are incloſed for meadow, a great part of which is cleared, it was formerly known by the name of Magill's Place, or the Round Meadows, now in the tenure of Owen Aſhton.

Another tract, or plantation, containing about 500 acres, adjoining the above plantation, conſiſting of very good upland, and meadow ground, being the noted plantation formerly the property of Patrick Jack, now in the tenure of Andrew Taylor.

Two ſmall tracts of land, the one called Craig's Place, a ſmall diſtance from the above plantations, and is likewiſe ſituate on Conegocheague creek. The other on the ſouth ſide of ſaid creek, known by the name of Hoops's Mill; both places contain about 250 acres, of which a great part may be made into meadow ground. This and the above two places have good mill ſeats on them.

A valuable plantation, lying on the great road from Carliſle to Winchеſter, bounded by land of Mr. James Potter, Thomas Poo, and the plantation formerly John Muſhet's, containing about 600 acres of good land, of which ſome choice meadow, ſowed with timothy graſs, is already made. This place is well ſituated for a ſtore, or tavern.

A tract, or plantation, on Conegocheague creek, formerly called Spear's Place, about two miles below John Alliſon Eſquire's mill, adjoining to a plantation formerly the property of Henry Pawling, containing about 300 acres of good land, with a good mill ſeat thereon.

Alſo a plantation, of about 300 acres, of good land, adjoining the above tract.

The aforeſaid plantations, and tracts of land, are ſituated in a thick ſettled, well improved country, within 70 or 80 miles of Baltimore-Town, in Maryland, and lie much nearer the navigable parts of Patowmack.

Alſo a valuable plantation, ſituate on Letort's Spring, within half a mile of Carliſle, containing about 230 acres of good land, very convenient to be divided into lots, for the inhabitants of that town.

Likewiſe a large well finiſhed ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, four rooms on a floor, with a good ſtone kitchen, ſtable, &c. in the town of Carliſle, now in the tenure of Mr. George Stevenſon.

A tract of land, within 3 miles and an half of Bedford, containing between 3 and 400 acres, known by the name of the Long Bottom, adjoining the Turkey Bottom. All this tract is fit for raiſing of hemp, or for meadow ground, a fine ſtream of water runs through it, very convenient for erecting any water works, the great road cut in General Braddock's campaign, runs through this place.

Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe any of the above lands, may view the ſame, by applying to John Montgomery, Eſq; in Carliſle; or to John Alliſon, Eſq; and Mr. Matthew Wilſon, of Conegocheague. The purchaſer, on paying down one third part of the purchaſe money, may have ſeveral years credit for payment of the remainder, on giving ſecurity, and paying intereſt. ADAM HOOPS.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, in Bart townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the 29th of April laſt, a black MARE, about 4 years old, 12 or 13 hands high, has a white ſpot on the noſe, both hind feet white, no ſhoes on. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and brings her to the owner, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by me

¶ ANDREW HOFFMAN.

PROPOSALS

For publiſhing (by SUBSCRIPTION)

TWO SELECT PIECES of

CHURCH MUSIC.

1ſt, AN HYMN (by way of ANTHEM) conſiſting of Solos, Duets, one Trio, and 4 Chorus's; together with a PSALM Tune, adapted for any charitable Church Collection, and firſt deſigned for the Benefit of the FREE-SCHOOL belonging to TRINITY CHURCH, in New-York, to be performed in the Churches at the annual Collection; the School being chiefly ſupported by *Charity*; the Words of the Hymn, by a Gentleman of King's College.

2d, A Performance adapted for a FUNERAL, conſiſting of 3 Dirges (or Chorus's) the Words Part of the Burial Service; together with an Anthem, and a Pſalm Tune, ſuitable on the Solemnity of a Funeral, or Interment of any Perſon of Note, &c. The whole never yet performed, being very lately ſet to MUSIC, by WILLIAM TUCKEY, for ſome Years a Profeſſor of the Theory and Practice of VOCAL MUSIC, Vicar Choral of the Cathedral Church of Briſtol, and Clerk of the Pariſh of St. Mary Port in ſaid City, now Reſident in New-York.

The Subſcribers to pay Two Shillings at the Time of ſubſcribing, and Two Shillings more on the Delivery of the Work (New-York Currency) which is to be neatly engraved on Copper Plates, and worked off on the beſt Paper: And when ready to be delivered, Notice will be inſerted in the New-York, Philadelphia, and Boſton Papers: The Subſcribers to be at the Expence of ſending their Subſcriptions, and for their Books to New-York, either to Hugh Gaine, Printer, or the Proprietor, William Tuckey.

Subſcriptions are taken in by J. Meredith, at his Houſe in Arch-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

N. B. No more will be worked off than what are ſubſcribed for, ſo that none will be ſold by any Bookſeller but thoſe who ſubſcribe, who will be entitled to the uſual Diſcount. ¶ 7/6.

THREE POUNDS *Reward.*

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Cæcil county, Maryland, on the 29th of May, at night, a native Iriſh ſervant man, named JOHN MARA, about 5 feet 8 inches high, about 20 years of age, wears his own light coloured hair, of a ruddy complexion, and ſpeaks pretty good Engliſh, can write a tolerable good hand, and it is probable will forge a paſs; had on, when he went away, a rediſh mixed coloured coat (which it is ſuſpected he has changed) an old light coloured cloth jacket, with metal buttons, a blue ditto, old leather breeches, middling good ſhoes and buckles, old grey yarn ſtockings, new felt hat, and one or two country-made linen ſhirts. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

¶ SAMUEL GILPIN.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Drummore townſhip, Lancaſter county, a little BAY HORSE, upwards of 5 years old, about 13 hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder with a diamond, and ſhod before. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away; or he will be ſold to pay the charges.

JAMES CUMMINGS. ¶

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Montgomery townſhip, on the 23d of May laſt, a hired ſervant girl, named ANNE ADAMS, about 20 years of age, round face, black hair, ſhort ſtature; had on, when ſhe went away, a dark flowered calicoe ſhort gown, a blue ſkirt, and light coloured bonnet; took with her about Eight Pounds in caſh, a blue ſkirt, check apron, and a cap. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Anne Adams, and gives notice thereof, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges. SAMUEL SHAW. §

WHEREAS Samuel Craig, of Lorgan townſhip, in the county of Cumberland, obtained a Bond, for the ſum of Fifty Pounds, payable on the firſt day of November next, from Joſeph Krotzer, of the ſame place; and whereas the ſaid Craig has not performed his bargain, in making or ſecuring a right, according to bargain, for a piece of land conveyed to him. Theſe are therefore to forewarn any perſon from taking an aſſignment on ſaid bond, as I am determined not to pay, until my bargain is fulfilled; witneſs my hand, this 29th day of April, 1771, JOSEPH KROTZER. ¶

RUN away, on the 12th of May laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Bedminſter, Somerſet county, New-Jerſey, a ſervant man, named James Morriſon, *about 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, ſlim built, thin face, has long ſtrait black hair, cut ſhort on the top of his head; had on, when he went away, a new brown broadcloth coat, with mohair buttons, lined with light coloured ſhalcon, a light coloured jacket, lined with yellow, light coloured broadcloth breeches, thread ſtockings, and a pair of pumps. He formerly ſerved his time to Jacob Vandever, Eſq; of ſaid townſhip, from whom he has been free about 12 months, and it is thought has his old indentures with him, and that he will go towards Virginia. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have* Three Pounds *proc. reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by*

§ VALENTINE RINCHART.

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, ſigned, on the 14th day of January, 1770, a note of hand to PETER RIEP, for the ſum of Six Pounds, payable according to the contents of ſaid note; and as the ſaid note of hand was given for ſix acres of rye in the ground, which was never delivered, nor received by me, I therefore warn all perſons againſt taking an aſſignment of the ſaid note, as I have not received any conſideration for the ſame, and will not pay the ſame, except obliged to it by law. FELIX SNEIDER. ¶

JOSEPH DEAN,

HAS juſt imported in the London Packet, Captain Cook, from London, and the laſt veſſels from Liverpool & Briſtol, A neat aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India GOODS, which he is now opening, at his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, and to be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms.

WANTED.

A Quantity of one Inch OAK BOAT BOARDS, not leſs than twelve Inches broad. Enquire of the Printers.

JUST IMPORTED, and to be ſold cheap, by

RICHARD PARKER,

In Third-ſtreet, the 5th door above Market-ſtreet,

A NEAT aſſortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, ſuitable to the ſeaſon.

CALEB HEWES, *Hat-maker,*

In Market-ſtreet, between Second and Front-ſtreet, five doors below Hall and Sellers's printing-office, at the ſign of the White Hat and Beaver,

HAVING erected a manufactory for wool hats, propoſes carrying on that branch of the buſineſs, in a more extenſive manner than has yet been effected in this city. Thoſe who are pleaſed to encourage this undertaking, may depend on being ſupplied with wool hats of different kinds, manufactured in the beſt and neateſt manner, and at the loweſt prices. Allowances will be made to ſhop-keepers, and others, that take a quantity. Beaver and caſtor hats are alſo made and ſold by him as uſual.

TWENTY PISTOLES Reward.

RUN away, on the night of the 23d of March laſt, from Mount-Royal Forge, near Baltimore-Town, Maryland, a convict ſervant man, named JOHN READ, he is a well made man, about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, born in Yorkſhire, and ſpeaks in that dialect, is a ſly artful fellow, and has a ſmooth way of talking, has a large high noſe, wears light brown hair, tied with black ribbon; he underſtands farming and dreſſing flax; had on, when he went away, a coarſe hat, white kerſey lappelled jacket, with metal buttons, cotton jacket and breeches, 2 ozenbrigs ſhirts, cotton or linen ſpotted handkerchief, coarſe white yarn ſtockings, and old country ſhoes. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have, if taken in the county, Forty Shillings, and if out of the province, the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home.

‖ 10 W. JAMES FRANKLIN.

N. B. He underſtands farming, and dreſſing flax, is a grand rogue, and ſhould he be taken, will make his eſcape the firſt opportunity, was at Pittſburg about 18 months ago, and was taken in Philadelphia.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE,

On FRIDAY, the 7th of June, at the London Coffee-Houſe, at 6 o' Clock in the Evening,

A LOT of GROUND, ſituated on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, between Second-ſtreet and Walnut-ſtreet Bridge, containing in front 74 feet 10 inches, or thereabouts, and in depth 51 feet, or thereabouts; there are on the ſaid lot, a two ſtory brick houſe and kitchen, of 26 feet and 1 inch in front, and three two ſtory framed meſſuages, of 18 feet, 15 feet 6 inches, and 15 feet 3 inches in front, and two ſtories high. The above lot will be ſold entire, or divided according to the fronts of the ſeveral houſes. One third of the purchaſe money to be paid at ſigning the deeds; for the remainder good ſecurity, with intereſt, will be required by the ſubſcriber, who has ſeveral lots on Walnut, Third, and Front ſtreets, to lett upon groundrent. SAMUEL POWEL.

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE,

At the London Coffee-Houſe, on FRIDAY, the 7th of June, at 7 o'clock in the evening,

A LOT of GROUND, with the tenements thereon erected, ſituated in Front-ſtreet, one door north of the Bank Meeting-houſe, containing in breadth 20 feet, and in depth 160 feet; out of the front are taken two feet and an half, being part of a 5 feet alley, which runs in depth 100 feet, at the end of the alley is a ſmall wooden tenement, and a two ſtory houſe front upon the ſtreet; now in the tenure of Melchior Weiſener, Cage-maker. *N. B.* A good title, and no incumbrances.

THE ſhip BETSEY, SEYMOUR HOOD, Maſter, is taking in for BRISTOL; ſhe is a good new veſſel, with neat accommodations for paſſengers; chief part of her cargoe being ready to go on board; is intended to ſail about the 6th of June: For freight or paſſage, apply to THOMAS CLIFFORD and SON, or to the Maſter on board, at their wharff.

A great variety of merchandize, imported in ſaid ſhip from Briſtol, and the laſt veſſels from London and Liverpool, to be ſold by THOMAS CLIFFORD and SON, at their ſtore, in Water-ſtreet, who have alſo to diſpoſe of, the times of a few indented Servants, juſt arrived in the Betſey, and a quantity of beſt fine SALT.

FOR LEITH,

The ſhip DAMASK ROSE, JOHN MACPHERSON, MASTER,

Will ſail in about three weeks. For freight or paſſage, apply to ſaid Macpherſon, at Mrs. Beale's, in Second-ſtreet.

He has for ſale, and to be ſeen at Mrs. Cornelia Smith's, in Fourth-ſtreet, a large very fine CHAMBER ORGAN, when all the ſtops are out, loud enough for a church.---If not ſold in 16 days, it will be ſhipped off. *May* 14, 1771. ¶

IF one RICHARD MOOR, who came from England about two Years ago, and lately left Philadelphia, in order to reſide in Bucks County, will call upon the Printers hereof, he may hear of ſomething to his Advantage. ¶

Queen-Anne's county, Maryland, May 6, 1771.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, a convict ſervant man, named FRANCIS COWELL, a ſhort ſquare fellow, about 40 years of age, with ſhort hair, a very bald pate, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high; carried away with him, 2 outer jackets, one red, the other country kerſey, and a blue under jacket, a new country linen ſhirt, and old trowſers, a pair of country kerſey breeches, milled ſtockings, and old ſhoes. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive Thirty Shillings reward, from JOHN WALKER. ‡

PHILADELPHIA, ſs.

ALL perſons indebted to JOSEPH STRETCH, Eſq; deceaſed, the late Collector of Exciſe, for duties on rum, wine, brandy, or other ſpirits, are deſired ſpeedily to diſcharge the ſame to the ſubſcriber, who is impowered to receive it; and the retailers of all, or any of the abovementioned liquors, are to make their entries with me, at my houſe, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, between Second and Front-ſtreets.

WILLIAM CRISPIN, Collector.

A LARGE Quantity of SCYTHES and SICKLES, prepared for the enſuing Harveſt, and to be ſold Wholeſale or retail by the Subſcriber, living in Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets. Alſo Iron Work for Griſt and Saw-mills, Clothier and Timber ſcrews, Smith's Bellows, and moſt Sorts of Smith's Work. WILLIAM DAWSON.

ONE HUNDRED and Twenty DOZEN of SICKLES, now preparing for the HARVEST, by JAMES HENDRICKS, Cutler, at the Sign of the Sickle, in Market-ſtreet, the fourth Door above the Priſon; theſe Sickles are carefully made, will be ſold at the loweſt rate, and enſured to be good. ‡ 6 W.

Philadelphia, April 1771.

EIGHTY-FIVE dozen of graſs, cradling and briar ſcythes, and one hundred dozen of ſickles, made ready for the enſuing ſeaſon; a quantity of ſtraw knives, tanners knives, and drawing knives, ſmiths bellows, iron work for griſt-mills, the ſpindle and rine made after the old or new method, clothiers, timber, packing, tobacco, and other large ſcrews, ſaw-mill and fulling-mill irons, large ſcale-beams for millers, or larger draughts; all made by the ſubſcribers, living at the ſign of the Scythe and Sickle, in Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, who believe they will prove as good as any made elſewhere, which they will ſell at reaſonable rates, wholeſale or retail, warranted or unwarranted.-----They have for ſale four pair of clothiers ſhears, which they are informed were made by John Griffith, alſo black lead crucibles of John Stephens's make, known to be good. STEPHEN PASCHALL, and ſon STEPHEN PASCHALL. § 9 W.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market.*